

The Times-Dispatch,

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy. The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50
"without Sun.	2.00	1.50	.75	25
Sun. edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	25
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be rejected. Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 519 East Broad Street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

Democrats in Good Hope.

Mr. John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader in the House, is heartily in favor of Parker for the presidential nomination and expresses the belief that with a good, brave fight, with a sound and unequivocal platform asserting Democratic policy in connection with the real and living issues and ignoring dead issues, the Democracy stands a good chance of winning. He thinks that Democrats can win because they are now standing together. Another reason for believing that we can win is that the Republican party which has usually been bold and aggressive, has now become, according to Mr. Williams, "a party of passivity, of postponement, of evasion, of negation, in a word, a party of staidness." As to the issues, Mr. Williams believes that chiefly they will be a sane and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff; the enforcement of the laws upon the statute books affecting the trusts and interstate commerce; reciprocity in trade relations, especially with Canada; a reduction of governmental expenditures, especially those of a warlike and jingoistic character; the unyielding and punishment of corruption in the departments; the cessation of executive usurpation of legislative functions, whether by the President, officers of the Cabinet, or heads of bureaus or divisions; an unalterable opposition to British colonialism, whether exercised by Great Britain in the eighteenth century or by the United States in the Philippine Islands in the twentieth century; in a word, such a course in connection with all matters which are actually issues as to approximate as nearly as possible all attempted legislation and the Democratic ideal of equality of opportunities and equality of burdens in the relationship of the individual to the government.

Democratic members of Congress are all hopeful, and with the right sort of platform and the right sort of man the Democratic party will go in to win and it will have a splendid chance to win. There is every reason to believe that the Solid South, including Maryland, will this year be carried for the Democratic nominee, and there is a first rate chance to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and some of the doubtful Western States. The Democratic party undoubtedly has a fine opportunity if only it will make the most of it.

Cleveland's Courage.

Mr. Cleveland has performed a public service in giving out a clear and concise statement of the circumstances under which, as President of the United States, he offered troops to Chicago in 1894 to prevent rioters from interfering with interstate commerce and the transportation of the United States mails. He makes it quite clear that he did not interfere until it became necessary to do so. "The Governor of Illinois," he tells us, "not only refused to regard the riotous disturbances within the borders of his State as a sufficient cause for an application to the Federal government for its protection against domestic violence under the mandate of the Constitution, but actually protested against the presence of Federal troops sent into the State upon the general government's initiative, and for the purpose of defending itself in the clearly defined exercise of its legitimate functions." When Mr. Cleveland satisfied himself that the State authorities would not act, he took matters into his own hands, and put a stop to a condition that had become unbearable. But he acted clearly within the powers conferred upon the President of the United States. Mr. Cleveland says that "the key to the dispatches to the Federal officers at Chicago from the Attorney-General may be found in the self-defensive authority of our nation to directly overcome resistance to the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional functions as related to the transportation of mails, the operation of interstate commerce and the preservation of the property of the United States, and in certain constitutional and statutory provisions."

The Times-Dispatch is very jealous of the rights of the States, and holds to the Democratic doctrine that the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power. We do not believe in Federal interference with State affairs, nor do we believe in calling out the military until a condition arises which gets beyond the control of the civil authorities. But every now and then comes an emergency when it is necessary to resort to extreme measures in the interest of law and order. When the Governor is convinced that the local civil authorities in any community under the jurisdiction of the State cannot or will not suppress riot, it is his duty as the sworn executive officer of government and as commander-in-chief of the State militia to order troops to the scene of disturbance and to use all the powers of government to restore order and to uphold the majesty of the law.

When the President of the United

States satisfies himself that the Governor of a State in such an emergency is determined, for reasons of his own, not to use the powers at his command to suppress riot, and to prevent lawless persons from interfering with interstate commerce or the transportation of mail, or in any way with the functions of the national government, as provided in the Constitution of the United States, it is his sworn duty, as the executive officer of the nation, to send troops to the scene of disorder, bring the rioters to terms and protect the public interest.

It is a delicate question for any Governor or for any President to handle, but every Governor and every President, when he is sure of his duty, should have the courage and the righteousness to discharge it with fidelity to his oath of office and with justice to all interests involved.

Mr. Bryan Denies.

A Chicago telegram to the New York American says that Mr. Bryan denies the statement made in a Kansas City dispatch to the Philadelphia Record and other reputable newspapers that four years ago he favored Judge Parker's nomination for Vice-President. The American also prints a dispatch from Kansas City representing Mr. Woods Merrill as denying having in his possession a letter from Judge Parker declining to be a candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Merrill says that so far as he can remember Judge Parker never wrote him to that effect.

The New York World, on the other hand, prints a special from Kansas City, giving an extended interview with Mr. Merrill, who affirms that Bryan was for Parker in 1900. Mr. Merrill is quoted as saying: "Well, Mr. Bryan can deny it all he wants to, but I have the proof, and I will photograph the letter that will make Mr. Bryan admit that he did favor Judge Parker for the vice-presidency. Mr. Bryan would do anything. I talked to Mr. Bryan about Judge Parker over the telephone, and I know that it was Mr. Bryan at the other end of it. Then I have a letter which Mr. Bryan wrote me when Judge Parker's name was mentioned again. I cannot tell about the contents of that letter more than to say that Mr. Bryan's memory will be suddenly awakened when he sees that I have kept it. Mr. Bryan talks too much."

We make Mr. Bryan's denial as prominent as we made the story in yesterday's paper. As to what Mr. Merrill's position in the matter is the reader may judge for himself.

An Honest Official.

It was with genuine regret that we read the announcement of Mr. D. C. Richardson in Sunday's Times-Dispatch that he would not again be a candidate for the position of Commonwealth's attorney. Mr. Richardson has been one of the best and most efficient prosecuting attorneys Richmond has ever known and his retirement will be a public loss. In the discharge of his duties he has been conservative and kind hearted, but he has been faithful and brave in upholding the law in prosecuting those who violated it, no matter what their station in life. We wish that the emoluments of the office were such as to justify him in continuing indefinitely in that responsible position.

There is another point in Mr. Richardson's announcement card to which public attention should be directed. One reason which he assigns for withdrawing from the contest for the congressional nomination is that the duties of his office are now pressing, and that in order to make a thorough canvass he would be compelled to neglect them. Lawyer friends had kindly offered to come to his assistance and to attend to any cases of the Commonwealth which might arise in the meantime, but Mr. Richardson is so conscientious that he is unwilling to shift the duties which devolve upon him upon his lawyer friends, although feeling confident that the interest of the State would be safe in their hands. He feels that the obligation is his, and that he must personally discharge it. He cannot gain his consent even to appear to neglect the interest of the Commonwealth for his own personal interest, and this, too, notwithstanding that he lets out the secret that the position of Commonwealth's attorney does not pay him in dollars and cents as much as he would be able to make in the private practice of law. He is going to give up this position because he cannot afford to keep it at the present remuneration, but so long as he is Commonwealth's attorney he proposes to give it his undivided attention, and the best service at his command.

This is indeed a high view for any man to take of the position which he occupies, be it public or private, and we draw special attention to Mr. Richardson's declaration of principles not merely to pay him a compliment which he richly deserves, but to hold him up as a public exemplar. When a man takes a position and undertakes at a certain salary, be it great or small, to do the work involved therein, he enters into a sacred obligation with his employer, whether the employer be the government or a corporation or an individual, to give the best service at his command. The matter of pay has nothing to do with it. If he assumes the obligation, he must in duty discharge it faithfully and efficiently. No man who has the right conception of his duty works simply for money. The man who does work for money and nothing more, is a hiring and a poor specimen of humanity. The conscientious man works from a sense of duty and no matter what his work is he throws into it his conscience and his character, because he knows that his work is the expression of his character and that he will necessarily be judged by it. If all office-holders were like David Richardson, there would be no occasion to complain of the public service.

A Misconception.

The Portsmouth Star has a strange misconception of the recent municipal contest in Richmond. In an article headed "Hateful Politics," it says:

"It is stated that the liquor question was introduced late in the contest, and it was used to defeat the present Mayor, Taylor, who was a candidate for re-election, and who would have been successful

but for the reports that he was favorable to the liquor men, because the liquor men were favorable to him.

"Now, what is to follow the election of a reformer who is pledged to devote his energies to the pursuit of the whiskey dealers and the bar-rooms?"

The simple fact is that the Liquor Dealers' Association, of Richmond, brought the liquor question into the campaign, otherwise it would not have been introduced. There was no fight present or in prospect against the legitimate liquor traffic in Richmond. Nobody had thought of introducing the subject of prohibition, and Captain McCarthy was not put forward as the candidate of the temperance element. He announced his candidacy long ago, and he was never regarded as the representative particularly of any element. But for reasons best known to themselves the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Richmond endorsed the candidacy of Mayor Taylor and made up a ticket for the Council and Board of Aldermen. They forced themselves into the contest as a distinct faction in the Democratic party and proposed to elect men who were supposed to be peculiarly favorable to their interest.

As soon as this little plot was disclosed, many voters in Richmond who were opposed to class legislation and factional politics went industriously to work to defeat the liquor men's ticket. Many of these were friendly to Mayor Taylor and personally opposed to Mr. McCarthy. But they put aside their personal preference and personal prejudices, and used their best endeavors to defeat the liquor men's plot. Many of them would have made the same endeavor had any other class of citizens combined for the purpose of controlling the city government and conducting it in their own peculiar interest. This opposition, let it be well understood, was not to the Liquor Dealers' Association per se, was no fight per se upon the liquor dealers or the traffic in which they are engaged. It was a fight against an insolent attempt on the part of persons engaged in one branch of business to control the politics and government of Richmond city.

The nomination of Captain McCarthy does not mean, as our Portsmouth contemporary seems to understand, that there is to be a crusade against the liquor traffic in Richmond. Captain McCarthy was not nominated as a prohibitionist, as he has time and again said that if he is elected Mayor, he will treat the legitimate liquor traffic as fairly as he treats any other legitimate temporary means to understand, that there is to be a crusade against the liquor traffic in Richmond. Captain McCarthy was not nominated as a prohibitionist, as he has time and again said that if he is elected Mayor, he will treat the legitimate liquor traffic as fairly as he treats any other legitimate temporary means to understand, that there is to be a crusade against the liquor traffic in Richmond. Captain McCarthy was not nominated as a prohibitionist, as he has time and again said that if he is elected Mayor, he will treat the legitimate liquor traffic as fairly as he treats any other legitimate temporary means to understand, that there is to be a crusade against the liquor traffic in Richmond.

The New York Tribune says that Mr. John Sharp Williams has at a single session of Congress demonstrated his special fitness for the position which he holds on the floor of the House as Democratic leader. "He has the temper and qualities," says the Tribune, "of an admirable floor manager and the intelligence and force to hold his own in any parliamentary struggle. No Democrat since Randall and Carlisle has led his party in the House with the dexterity and tact which Mr. Williams has so far exhibited." That is a high tribute from a Republican newspaper to a Democratic leader, and is significant of the better temper of politicians and political organs in this day and generation. Time was when the New York Tribune would have thought of praising Judas Iscariot as soon as it would have thought of praising a leading Southern Democrat.

The colored children of the city will be permitted to participate in The Times-Dispatch's seed distribution. The colored people have always shown a fondness for flowers, and we doubt not that the colored children will turn their seeds to as good account as the white children.

Magnus Chmon, Jr., seems to be a kind of practical joker by his own confession. He ought not to practice Mormon jokes on a guleless Gentile.

Mr. Cleveland managed to leave the creek banks long enough to tell what he knew about strikes, and the old man knew a lot.

The Japs have changed the order of things. They are making hay before the warm spring sun begins to shine and they are wise.

In justice to Colonel Bryan it should be remembered that in 1900 he only wanted Parker for second place on the ticket.

Mr. Roosevelt has no more trouble now about the nomination, but then when he gets that his troubles will have just begun.

When Norfolk is entirely without local political excitement we may all know that Gabriel is about due with his cornet.

So far as any letters on file go to show, Judge Parker has had nothing to say about it since 1900.

The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson is still alive and convenient for a second place position.

The first thing you know Danville will be compromising on a dispensary.

THE STYLISH LONG POINT

4 SIZES

THE BRAND

THEY STAND THE LAUNDRY

EMIG & STRAUB, MAKERS

THE SETT CROSS SHOE

MAKES LIFE EASY

\$3.50 \$4.00

There is no good reason why every shoe should not be comfortable. Cross-sett shoes are comfortable because twenty years' experience have taught us how to design them right.

If YOUR dealer does not keep them, write me. I will tell you who does.

Lewis A. Crossett, Inc.
NORTH ADINGTON, MASS.

GIVE SEEDS AWAY TO-DAY

Public School Pupils May Each Have Two Packages for the Asking.

OFFERS GOLDEN PRIZES

Times-Dispatch Will Reward the Children Who Have Prettiest Flowers.

Packages of flower seeds will be given away to public school children by The Times-Dispatch this afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock at the business office of the paper, No. 216 East Main Street (second floor). These packages will be given out between those hours every afternoon this week and only to public school pupils of this city, who shall bring with them a coupon properly filled out. Not more than two packages of seeds will be given to any one child. The distribution of flower seeds is the first step in the prize competition among

FREE SEED COUPON.

I, the undersigned, a pupil of the public schools of Richmond, agree to plant the flower seeds given me by the Times-Dispatch, in return for this coupon. I also agree to help in any way I can to make the city of Richmond more beautiful.

Name _____
Residence Address _____
School attended _____
Grade at School _____

the school children for the best results attained with the seeds. A prize of \$5 will be given to the child who shall grow with the seeds the prettiest yard or garden, the result to be determined later in the summer by a committee of expert judges. To the five yards ranking next, prizes of \$3 each will be awarded, and then ten prizes of \$1 each to the next ten. Besides these, the paper will award books to others whose work in adding to beautify their homes and the city shall be adjudged worthy of such reward. Directions will be given to-morrow and the next day for the planting and the flowers to be given away will be printed to-day, to-morrow, Friday and Saturday. Look out for them; cut them out, fill in the blanks and bring to the business office of the paper, No. 216 East Main Street, between 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

The distribution of these seeds is a part of plan to make the homes of Richmond more attractive, to make the city a blossoming and fragrant garden. In this work every child may aid, and all will have the benefit of the flowers grown by them. It will cost them nothing but a bit of work from time to time. All the flowers are hardy plants, easily grown and flourish in almost any soil, certainly with a little watering and working such as loosening the earth around the roots after the plants show themselves. Among the flowers to be given away are running vines that will cover and make beautiful an old fence, or they can be trained to climb upon lattice work or porches or frames, producing a very pretty effect. Others will make beautiful beds of flowers, such as tulips, mignonette, poppies and gladioli. Directions for planting and tending these seeds will be given to-morrow and each day until Sunday. Here is the coupon which must be cut out and the blanks filled up by the children in order to get the seeds free:

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

News of Interest in Regard to Local Lines and Others.

Superintendent J. H. Carlisle, of the Union Forge division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is at the Jefferson; Superintendent G. H. Hinton, V. A., and Superintendent H. C. Boughton, of Ashland, Ky., are at the Richmond. These superintendents are in the city to confer with the general manager, Mr. C. B. Doyle, with regard to matters of railway management and questions relating to employees of the road. A com-

mittee of the employees has been here for some days. When the superintendents and the employees fail to agree on any questions at issue, both sides present their views to the general manager and a settlement is reached thus.

Mr. M. M. Ansley, of Atlanta, a well known railway traffic man, is in the city for a day or two, stopping at the Richmond.

Mr. E. T. Behols, division freight agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway is in the city for a few days.

The Southern Railway excursion of about eight hundred persons from Halifax, Charlotte and adjoining counties, which has been in the city the greater part of two days left yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. E. Robinson has been appointed soliciting agent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway at Atlanta, Ga.

The Baltimore and Ohio railway management will expend a million dollars in improvements to its docks and terminals at Baltimore. Nearly a million dollars has been expended on the West Virginia end of the proposed Tidewater Railway, recently incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia. Major William N. Page, president of the Deepwater Railway, has been made president of the Tidewater Railway. The proposed road will penetrate and open up a rich field of fuel production, and the survey to Tidewater will give the line such a slight grade that it can handle coal very economically.

Comptroller Joseph W. Cox, of the Norfolk and Western Railway, sends out the following statement of earnings and expenses for March, 1904, with comparisons: Earnings for month, \$2,664,661.61; March, 1903, \$1,945,395.13; increase for month this year, \$719,266.48, or seven per cent.

Operating expenses, \$1,270,494.77; March, 1903, \$1,164,552.78; increase \$105,941.99, or ten per cent. Net earnings for the month, \$784,666.82, an increase over March, last year of \$24,827.52.

Earnings for the nine months from July 1st to March 31st, \$18,001,825.19; same period of last year, \$15,333,183.41; increase this year, \$2,668,641.78, or ten per cent. Expenses for the nine months, \$10,555,121.39; same period last year, \$9,264,852.02; increase, \$1,290,273.37, or fourteen per cent. Net earnings for the nine months of last year, \$6,068,176.79; increase for the current year, \$778,552.92, or five per cent.

GAS-HOLDER SITE.

Committee to Receive Reports as to Sites Monday.

The Committee on Light will hold a special session on Monday night at 8 o'clock, when the report of the superintendent will be received as to options secured on sites for the proposed new gas holder for the West End. While none of the sites in prospect have been made public, it is said that several desirable ones are in the mind of the committee, and that the selection finally made will be beyond Fourth Street, west.

MADE FINE SALES.

Messrs. Pollard & Bagby Have Great Success in Their Line.

Some of the biggest real estate sales of recent date were made Monday afternoon by Messrs. Pollard and Bagby in the Lee District.

This well known firm advertised fifteen lots, eleven of which were promptly sold.

The aggregate amount of the sales is about \$5,000, which is considered a fine record, inasmuch as all the work was done on the day of the advertisement.

Dr. Moore's Retirement.

Rev. Gordon D. Moore, D. D., superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, resigned from the office of May 1st, his resignation having been offered

and accepted prior to that date. His retirement is attributed to the heavy work in connection with the field business of the growing organization. Dr. Moore has not made known his plans for the future, if, indeed, he has yet formulated them.

Rev. J. W. West, field secretary; Editor E. J. Richardson, of the league organ, and the Executive Committee will direct the work until the vacancy is filled.

A Democratic Mayor.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PAUL, MINN., May 3.—Robert A. Smith, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor to-day by a large plurality over Colonel Frederick P. Wright, Republican.

1793—Serlingapatnam, a city of Hindoostan, taken by the British, under General Harris. Tippon Saib was slain with \$,000 of his men. The treasure found in the city amounted to \$3,000,000; 2,200 cannon, and an immense booty fell into the hands of the conquerors, and the once powerful kingdom of Mysore was extinguished.

1804—The conservative Senate sent a deputation to Bonaparte, expressing their desire that he would accept the title of Emperor.

1813—Heavy rain retarded the firing of Fort Mifflin; 230 cannon were captured, and 2 killed several wounded. The rifle was more used this day than on any other.

1812—Great fire at Hamburg, in Germany, destroying 2,000 houses.

1813—James P. Preston, formerly Governor of Virginia, died at Smithfield, aged sixty-nine. He commanded and regiments in the war of 1812, and was wounded for life in the battle of Chrysler's fields.

1851—John Matthews died, aged seventy. He served with distinction as a general officer in the war of 1812-13, and for a period of fifteen years was a representative in the State Legislature of Maryland.

1862—Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the southern forces and occupied by the northern troops.

1861—Grant crossed the Rapidan, Grant having assumed command of the Union forces, with orders to take Richmond, the last grand tragedy of the Civil War was to be enacted. The crossing of the Rapidan, a small mountain river flowing easterly across the State of Virginia and emptying into the Rappahannock River, a short distance above Fredericksburg, marks the beginning of a series of battles, the most furiously contested and bloody to be found in the annals of war.

This is the beginning of that famous march of the Army of the Potomac, which, with orders to take Richmond, resulted in the city's capture. This army consisted of three corps: the Second under Hancock; Fifth under Warren, and Sixth under Sedgwick, while the Ninth under Burnside co-operated with Meade's army, thoroughly equipped with every appliance of modern warfare. Lee's army consisted of three corps under Longstreet, Ewell and Hill. Grant crossed the Rapidan River at Germania Ford, directly to the right of Lee's position, farther west up the river. This crossing was unopposed and Grant struck boldly toward Richmond. Two roads, the old turnpike near the river and the plank road a short distance south, run in an easterly direction toward Fredericksburg.



What Everybody Wants to Know

Perfect preparations for the prevention and cure of dandruff, falling hair and premature baldness have existed in the past only in theory.

They were compounded without any exact knowledge of the real cause of the diseases which they were intended to cure. They were good enough for the time—but they are not good enough for today.

We know now that diseases of the hair and scalp are of parasitic origin. The truth is the result of modern investigation and our knowledge of the bacteriological origin of disease.

We know now that the itching scalp, the falling hair and the dandruff that annoys and disfigures are the work of a parasite hidden deep down in the scalp.

To cure the surface indications we must reach the cause below. This,

does. Being a parasite, it penetrates to the entire depth of the hair-follicle and destroys the parasite that causes the trouble.

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair-follicle back to health. It gives the hair new life, luster and growth by feeding the scalp which holds the hair roots.

It cures dandruff, stops falling and prevents gray hair and baldness. It is invigorating, refreshing and of delightful odor. It is absolutely harmless, contains no grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs.

It is pure, clean, clear as crystal, delightful to use and certain in its work.

All Dealers—Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 the Bottle.

FREE HAIR FOOD. To enable the public to observe the purity and learn its possibilities and what it has done for others, a large Trial Bottle of Crani-Tonic Hair-Food and a book entitled "Hair Care" and "Hair Education," containing illustrations, will be mailed to all who send name and complete address and 10 cents in stamps or coin to pay for patent mailing case and postage, to

CRANI-TONIC HAIR-FOOD CO.
326 West Broadway, New York City.

CRANITONIC

ALL OUR PREPARATIONS FOR SALE BY
T. A. MILLER, Inc.,
BROAD STREET PHARMACY, NO. 519 EAST BROAD STREET; RED CROSS PHARMACY, CORNER CHERRY AND CARY STREETS; JEFFERSON HOTEL PHARMACY, JEFFERSON HOTEL; CHESTERFIELD PHARMACY, SHAFER AND FRANKLIN STS. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

MAY 4.

1471—Battle of Tewkesbury. During the war of the Roses, a civil strife between two powerful barons and kings, Edward IV. gained possession of the crown of England owing to the friendship of Warwick, the "kingmaker." Edward became arrogant and offended Warwick. Edward was forced to leave England and the imprisoned King Henry, whose wife, Margaret, and son, Clarence, had fled to France, where he was defeated and imprisoned, was again put upon the throne. Edward IV. returning from Holland attacked his enemies, killing Warwick in the battle of Barnet, April 14, and again imprisoned King Henry. But Henry's wife, Margaret, collected an army in France with her followers in England and gave battle to Edward on May 4, 1471, at Tewkesbury, where Margaret was defeated. Her husband, Clarence, was captured and executed before Edward. In reply to a question, Clarence said that he had come to England to fight for his father's rights, whereupon Edward struck him with his gauntlet and the poor child was soon dispatched by Edward's attendants. Margaret was captured and imprisoned, ransomed by the King of France and died there in 1472. The day after Edward IV. arrived at the capital, the dead body of the unfortunate King Henry was exposed to view. It was said that he died of grief, but murder was undoubtedly committed.

1793—Serlingapatnam, a city of Hindoostan, taken by the British, under General Harris. Tippon Saib was slain with \$,000 of his men. The treasure found in the city amounted to \$3,000,000; 2,200 cannon, and an immense booty fell into the hands of the conquerors, and the once powerful kingdom of Mysore was extinguished.

1804—The conservative Senate sent a deputation to Bonaparte, expressing their desire that he would accept the title of Emperor.

1813—Heavy rain retarded the firing of Fort Mifflin; 230 cannon were captured, and 2 killed several wounded. The rifle was more used this day than on any other.

1812—Great fire at Hamburg, in Germany, destroying 2,000 houses.

1813—James P. Preston, formerly Governor of Virginia, died at Smithfield, aged sixty-nine. He commanded and regiments in the war of 1812, and was wounded for life in the battle of Chrysler's fields.

1851—John Matthews died, aged seventy. He served with distinction as a general officer in the war of 1812-13, and for a period of fifteen years was a representative in the State Legislature of Maryland.

1862—Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the southern forces and occupied by the northern troops.

1861—Grant crossed the Rapidan, Grant having assumed command of the Union forces, with orders to take Richmond, the last grand tragedy of the Civil War was to be enacted. The crossing of the Rapidan, a small mountain river flowing easterly across the State of Virginia and emptying into the Rappahannock River, a short distance above Fredericksburg, marks the beginning of a series of battles, the most furiously contested and bloody to be found in the annals of war.

This is the beginning of that famous march of the Army of the Potomac, which, with orders to take Richmond, resulted in the city's capture. This army consisted of three corps: the Second under Hancock; Fifth under Warren, and Sixth under Sedgwick, while the Ninth under Burnside co-operated with Meade's army, thoroughly equipped with every appliance of modern warfare. Lee's army consisted of three corps under Longstreet, Ewell and Hill. Grant crossed the Rapidan River at Germania Ford, directly to the right of Lee's position, farther west up the river. This crossing was unopposed and Grant struck boldly toward Richmond. Two roads, the old turnpike near the river and the plank road a short distance south, run in an easterly direction toward Fredericksburg.

1862—Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the southern forces and occupied by the northern troops.

1861—Grant crossed the Rapidan, Grant having assumed command of the Union forces, with orders to take Richmond, the last grand tragedy of the Civil War was to be enacted. The crossing of the Rapidan, a small mountain river flowing easterly across the State of Virginia and emptying into the Rappahannock River, a short distance above Fredericksburg, marks the beginning of a series of battles, the most furiously contested and bloody to be found in the annals of war.

This is the beginning of that famous march of the Army of the Potomac, which, with orders to take Richmond, resulted in the city's capture. This army consisted of three corps: the Second under Hancock; Fifth under Warren, and Sixth under Sedgwick, while the Ninth under Burnside co-operated with Meade's army, thoroughly equipped with every appliance of modern warfare. Lee's army consisted of three corps under Longstreet, Ewell and Hill. Grant crossed the Rapidan River at Germania Ford, directly to the right of Lee's position, farther west up the river. This crossing was unopposed and Grant struck boldly toward Richmond. Two roads, the old turnpike near the river and the plank road a short distance south, run in an easterly direction toward Fredericksburg.

1862—Yorktown, Va., evacuated by the southern forces and occupied by the northern troops.